



# GLOSSARY

**Agro-pastoralism:** is a system in which agricultural and livestock activities are combined, and whose daily life is centered on the care of herds or flocks.

**Buen Vivir:** is a practice that seeks the vindication of diverse indigenous peoples, which proposes to overcome the productivist and consumerist western way of life. It is linked to new models of community organization, recognizing colonial structures, the importance of feminisms, and the intrinsic value of nature. It is also known as Sumak Kawsay in Quechua and Suma Qamaña in Aymara.

**Campaign:** efforts made by different stakeholders (political parties, non-governmental organizations, social movements, etc.) to gain support and influence society's decisions through different means of communication. This is how they expose their work plans and ideological positions.

**Climate change (or climate chaos):** long-term variations in climatic parameters such as temperatures, precipitation, humidity, cloud cover, etc. These changes can occur naturally, although scientific consensus affirms that the current mode of economic production and energy consumption through dirty fuels are the main drivers of the current global climate disruption.

**Climate justice:** is the promotion of a fair and sustainable treatment of all people, communities and countries in the protection of the impacts of the climate crisis. The term examines the concepts of equality, human and collective rights, redistribution of wealth, and the historical responsibility of countries in the Global North for climate change.

**Colonialism:** is the process whereby a nation-state or empire establishes political, economic and cultural control through violence over peoples and lands outside its formal territory.

**Cosmovision:** is the way of seeing and interpreting the world from a certain person, culture or era. It is a frame of reference that may contain beliefs, images and concepts.

**Diálogo de saberes (or "Dialogue of knowledge"):** mutual learning process that seeks to promote the social construction of knowledge through the exchange of ideas, feelings, images, beliefs, notions, concepts, practices, stories, desires, experiences and emotions.

**Economic degrowth:** is a set of theories that criticize the concept of economic growth by proposing the need to reduce consumption and global production, while advocating for a socially just and ecologically sustainable society. Among the strategies are local and sustainable production; agroecological agriculture; change of transportation models; reduction of working time; care systems; and a long etcetera.

**Economic growth:** is a theory that refers to the increase of certain indicators, such as the production of goods and services, increased consumption and investment, among others. This should lead to a supposed increase in the living standards of the population, but empirical research has shown the existence of ecological, economic and social costs to the detriment of social welfare, especially for women.

**Energy Transition:** is the path towards the transformation of the world energy sector based on fossil fuels to one of low emissions such as renewable energy systems. It arises from the need to mitigate global warming.

**Extractivism:** is the large-scale extraction of natural goods (minerals, timber, etc.) that are exported as raw materials mostly to countries of the Global North. This dynamic - rooted in colonialism - causes great social and environmental devastation, destroying local and regional economies and weakening the livelihoods of the populations of these territories.

**Fossil fuels (or dirty fuels):** are decomposed biomass that have been formed as substances with a high non-renewable energy content (and therefore finite and non-reusable). They are classified into three types: oil, coal, and natural gas. They comprise the vast majority of the world's current energy demand, being used for transportation, electricity generation, agriculture, cooking, etc. Gas emissions from these fuels are the main cause of global warming.

**Free Trade Agreement:** a trade agreement signed by two or more countries where they determine the terms of taxes and duties imposed on imports and exports of products.

**Global North and Global South:** these are terms used to refer to social, economic and political inequalities - mainly originated by European colonialism - where the Global North is associated with "developed countries" and the Global South with "developing countries". These precisions have been challenged by the idea of a monolithic South and the reality of impoverished countries in the Northern hemisphere in the context of globalization.

**Global warming:** is the overheating of the earth's temperature, reflected in the oceans and atmosphere, due to the emission of greenhouse gasses. This phenomenon has always existed, however, gas emissions and land use changes caused by human activity have become key aspects of the current climate change.

**Green colonialism:** is the reproduction and extension of Colonialism through a globalized process of economic and social activities in the Global South, which contribute to the reduction of pollution levels in the Global North. This process has been accentuated through the investment of renewable energies and electro-mobility to the detriment of natural goods, ecosystems, and the communities where these activities occur.

**Green growth:** is a path of economic growth that theoretically uses natural assets in a sustainable manner, but without placing climate protection and conservation in the context of political interests and power structures. It is a theory associated with the term greenwashing because of its disregard for planetary boundaries, the end of poverty, and social injustice.

**Green extractivism:** extension of extractivism where large-scale mining of natural resources is justified under the excuse of being a solution to the climate crisis, continuing with the same business model that causes social and environmental devastation.

**Greenwashing:** is the advertising phenomenon where companies mislead people with advertisements and activities that pretend to be environmentally friendly but in reality are not ecological at all.

**Human Rights:** these are norms that recognize and protect the dignity of all human beings by the mere fact of their existence. They are indispensable for the integral development of people regardless of nationality, gender, ethnic or national origin, religion, language or any other condition. Some of them are the right to life, to freedom of expression, to education, to housing, to political participation, and to a safe, clean and sustainable environment.

**Just mobility (or sustainable mobility):** is a low-emission transportation model that favors urban life, collective well-being, social integration, and does not compromise the health conditions of people. These include walking, cycling and public transport.

**Just Transition:** is a term developed by trade union movements for the implementation of social interventions and dialogues necessary to advance in the energy transition without leaving aside the workers of extractivist companies. It seeks to ensure the rights of communities from an inclusive approach, adequately protecting workers, and maximizing climate action.

**Mineral deposit:** a significant concentration of minerals in the earth's crust.

**Narratives:** oral, written and audiovisual descriptions -both real and fictitious- with the purpose of persuading and entertaining people. In socio-environmental issues, the aim is to coordinate and unify different people, organizations, and institutions so that they feel part of the proposed change and are motivated to contribute to a just world.

**Paris Agreement:** a deal that aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by limiting the global temperature rise this century to a maximum of 2°C, while seeking ways to limit the rise to 1.5°C. The agreement was signed in 2015 by 197 countries around the world.

**Renewable energies (or green energies):** are those obtained from natural sources capable of regenerating themselves indefinitely over time, such as solar, wind and marine energy. They are part of the solution to the energy transition as they have a lower negative impact on the environment, although the idealization of the absence of local and global impacts and the enormous economic benefits for energy models that advocate green growth should be critically observed.

**Supply chain:** is a logistical network of activities, facilities and means of distribution that companies have to sell a product. Supply chain management begins with the search for natural goods, their transformation and manufacture, transportation, and sale to the final consumer.

**If you want to do more research check out these links:**

- El mito del crecimiento (in Spanish)  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Mt5CKc9\\_yM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Mt5CKc9_yM)
- What is the Dialogue of Knowledge? (in Spanish)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFy57Zvi5Go>
- The Global North and The Global South (in English)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNPNJ0BRFLE>
- Was hat der Kolonialismus mit der Klimakrise zu tun? (in German)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ufcZE7EbBb0&t=123s>